

Enemy Aliens

Fire Marshals Plan to Check Enemy Aliens

Menace to U. S. Absorbing Topic of Convention in New Orleans

Spy Operations Growing Monthly

Delegate Tells of Walking Through Miles of N. Y. Warehouses Undisturbed

[Special Correspondence]
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Although originally scheduled for decision tomorrow, the all-absorbing topic of the menace of the enemy alien first broke into the discussions of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America at its opening session here today. When the evening's session closed it promised to hold the centre of the "balance of the three days' convention. Fire marshals and fire officials throughout the United States are in attendance. Just before adjournment this evening, at the climax of astounding revelations, the convention adopted a motion creating a committee of three to consider and submit to the gathering a plan for concerted action of fire marshals, Federal government and fire-prevention bodies in meeting this menace to the nation.

H. Wentworth, of Boston, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association; W. E. Malahan, of New York, manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; and James E. Young, insurance Commissioner of North Carolina.

Among the startling disclosures was the declaration that thirty cotton gins had been destroyed by fire in the State of Texas within the last month and that in the last three months the United States had suffered five times as many fires in cotton ginneries as ever before. Pebbles, nails, rocks and pieces of metal are being slipped into the cotton. They strike the teeth of the saws and cause sparks, which ignite the cotton.

In Oklahoma there have been so many of these fires that insurance companies are cancelling policies in many instances.

A sudden epidemic of foodstuff fires also has more than doubled the highest percentage of loss in this way. Grain elevators have gone up in flames, flour mills have been burned and great warehouses of grain and other foodstuffs have perished in fires of undoubted incendiary origin.

So serious has become this epidemic that the first sixteen days of October recorded a total damage of twice that of any former month. This is outside of the great unknown fire loss in food. The total known food loss from fire for the month of September in the United States was \$1,104,000; the loss for the first sixteen days of October was \$3,480,000.

Carelessness is said to make it comparatively easy for fires to do this damage. This was revealed in the statement that the great shipping centres, where millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs are stored, are practically unprotected against arson.

Franklin H. Wentworth asserted that a few days after a disastrous fire on the water front in New York City one of the representatives of his association walked unchallenged all the way from Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island through miles of warehouses packed with provisions and foodstuffs.

Mr. Wentworth urged the strong arm of the government in showing greater protection against arson about these centres. In Boston, he asserted, practically the same conditions existed, and the same laxity was to be found in other assemblages.

He urged the convention to request President Wilson to appoint a fire prevention commission, with full power to do anything to protect the country against this insidious enemy. The convention opened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, with L. T. Hussey, Fire Marshal of Iowa, the president, and W. M. Campbell, Fire Marshal of Louisiana, the secretary-treasurer, in charge.

Germans Will Receive Final Warning To-day To Avoid the Waterfront

Officials of the Department of Justice here announced yesterday that all unaturalized Germans living below Twenty-third Street would be summoned at once to the Federal Building and there warned, all over again, to keep away from the waterfront.

Announcement that enemy aliens would not be permitted to live or work on the waterfront was made several days ago. This action of the Secret Service men is apparently merely a reiteration to impress the Germans, about 500 of whom, it is said, live below Twenty-third Street.

Zone permits carried by these men will all be rubber stamped with the information that if they are found near the waterfront they will be sent at once to Ellis Island. Three enemy aliens here were interned yesterday. The zone permits of six others living on the waterfront were revoked. One of the interned men, Robert Fritchie, a bartender, was arrested in a saloon in Twelfth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. This is directly opposite the Italian Steamship Company's piers and piers being used by the government. Letters found on Fritchie showed he had recently been to Spangenberg, at which Camp Wadsworth is located, and Jacksonville, Fla., without obtaining permission from the authorities.

On complaint of the captain of a ship which arrived here yesterday Franz Prochnow, a German Pole, who is suspected of having been a spy in the Argentine, was interned on Ellis Island.

Mr. Mangelsohn, who has been telling fellow employees in an uptown store that in a very short time Germany would master the whole world, was the third enemy alien interned.

Defence Society Plans Vigilance Corps for Cities

Urges Listing of All Residents as Loyal, Disloyal or Doubtful

Declaring that the German propaganda which had played havoc on with Russia was now being carried on with an alarming degree of success in this country, Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defence Society, yesterday made public an extension of the society's plan for helping the government to stamp out the enemy alien menace.

"German propaganda has long been supplied to our troops in the national encampments," said Mr. Hurd yesterday. "The shipbuilding programme is being interfered with by German-inspired strikes. Germans are directing the hoarding of food supplies to an extent that panics have already been prevalent in the leading cities. "The far-reaching need of the local vigilance corps can readily be seen when it is known that in this country alone there are to-day probably several million enemies representing Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey and other countries sympathetic or allied with the Prussian autocracy. Almost without exception these enemies are free to go about as they see fit.

Opportunity to Aid Country "If Americans mean to stand by the men at the front, whose lives are already being sacrificed, and to stand by their government, the opportunity is offered in the additional service they can give to this work of the American Defence Society.

"The plan of organization undertaken by the defence society and recommended to loyal Americans provides for the enrolment of a small American vigilance corps in every city and town, which shall classify all residents under the following terms:

- "1.—Loyal.
- "2.—Disloyal.
- "3.—Doubtful.
- "4.—Unknown.

Following the general classification of citizens, the committee is urged to make the further designation of the following list:

- "1.—Enemy alien.
- "2.—Pro-German.
- "3.—Anti-government."

In a letter of instructions to branch organizations the executive committee of the American Defence Society gives the following directions:

Send List to Police

"At the very earliest possible moment, when you have made your classification of enemy aliens and pro-Germans and those opposed to the government in this war, send this list to the Police Department, the local representative of the Department of Justice and to whatever representatives of the army and navy intelligence bureau there are in your community.

"Too much stress cannot be put on the importance of having your own vigilance corps take steps to watch alien enemies, pro-Germans and those opposed to the government. Take every means you can to let the people of your city know the names of our enemies.

"Unofficial announcement has already been made at Washington that the government is about to register the enemy aliens in America. No doubt, many attempts will be made to evade the official government census, and information on the enemies in your community will, therefore, be of greater value."

To Arrest Former Senator Pettigrew

Federal Officials Obtain Warrant Charging Violation of Espionage Act

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 14.—Robert P. Stewart, United States District Attorney for South Dakota, announced here to-day that a warrant for the arrest of former United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, on an indictment charging violation of the espionage act, would be served upon Pettigrew, who is now in Chicago.

Mr. Stewart announced that Pettigrew would be brought to South Dakota to stand trial. The indictment charges the former Senator with attempting to obstruct the selective draft and with making anti-war utterances, contrary to the provisions of the espionage law.

Although Pettigrew was indicted several weeks ago at Sioux Falls by a Federal grand jury, Mr. Stewart explained, a warrant had not been issued for his arrest because he was under the protection of the United States Marshal.

Richard Franklin Pettigrew served in the United States Senate from 1889 to 1891 as a Republican, though he left the party later because of its attitude on finance and trusts. While in the Senate he led the opposition against the policy of the McKinley administration in annexing the Philippine Islands.

In early October Mr. Pettigrew made a speech in Sioux Falls, S. D., in which he advanced arguments against the war similar to those of Senator McAdoo. When informed a short time later that he had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged treasonable utterances he replied:

"I will continue to express my opinions about this country and this war. This man McAdoo is trying to make us believe that we are in this war to preserve our rights on the sea. But that is not so. The only persons who were killed were on ammunition ships and had no right to be there. If I had been in the Senate I would have voted against the war."

Jail for German Publisher

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14.—Accumulated sentences amounting to fourteen months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fines aggregating \$1,200 were imposed on Albert Orth, publisher of a German language newspaper at Charleston, S. C., in the District Federal Court here late yesterday following his conviction on two indictments for assisting Lieutenant Robert Fay and William Knobloch in escaping from the Atlanta Federal prison on August 29, 1916, and harboring them in Charleston. Orth gave notice of appeal and his bond was set at \$5,000.

Fugitive German Caught

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 14.—Among five Germans arrested at a railroad station here to-day was Fred Bruer, who is said to have admitted he was an escaped sailor from the German ship Vaterland, interned at an Atlantic port. Bruer and his companions said they were going to Western Nebraska to engage in railroad labor. It is expected they will be interned.

Columbia
Grafonola
and Columbia Records

Columbia Electric Grafonola, Price \$135

An Electric Grafonola at \$135

THE Grafonola which operates by electricity and requires no winding is rapidly growing in favor.

The electric motor of the Columbia is actually a part of the instrument and all the electric equipment is contained within the instrument.

This motor operates on either direct or alternating current and the connection consists merely of inserting the customary plug into an electric-light socket.

With the exception of the electric motor this Grafonola is the same in all respects as Grafonola at \$110. Other electric Grafonolas at \$185 and \$240.

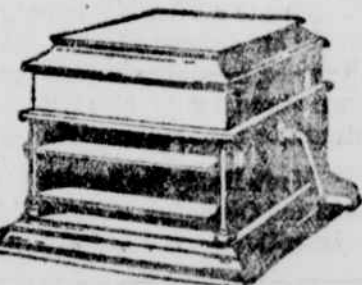
Whether it is an electric or a spring-motor instrument that you finally decide to buy you can be certain that you have bought the phonograph that suits you best only after you have heard the Columbia Grafonola.

The people who have not bought Columbia Grafonolas are in almost every case the people who did not hear the Columbia and compare it before they ordered.

Let your decision on what phonograph you buy have all the advantage that a visit to one of the many Columbia salesrooms will give.

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

Columbia Grafonola, Price \$215



Columbia Grafonola, Price \$55



Columbia Grafonola, Price \$18



The L. B. Card ledger ideal for mechanical posting

Time is an important factor in accounting work—next to accuracy. More time is wasted in ordinary ledger work in finding an account than in the actual posting.

The L. B. Card ledger cuts down the finding time—the cards have the essential properties for quick handling, the guides make accounts easy to find, and the trays hold the cards in correct working position.

It means accuracy too—every account is automatically kept up-to-date, and daily proved, thus cutting out the chances to make mistakes.

The L. B. Card ledger mechanically posted means speed-with-accuracy. That's why banks and commercial houses everywhere have adopted it.

And that's why you should inquire into it. Our new booklet makes clear its advantages—for all accounting work. A letter or phone call will bring you a copy.

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems Founded 1876 Filing cabinets wood and steel
O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York
Forty salesrooms in leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France